ALL QUIET DOWN THE BAY. NO CASE OF CHOLERA THERE IN

Dr. Jenkins Replies to the Questions of the Kunaways from Swinburne Island. There have been no new cases of cholera, or

even suspected cases, on board the ships detained at Lower Quarantine or on the Quarantine islands since Tuesday. Dr. Byron sent word from Swinburne Island at 12 o'clock last night that his patients would all be well

The steamship Polaria, from Stettin, with her 148 immigrants, did not arrive yesterday, and she is now two days overdue. The Snevia was released, and proceeded to her dock in Hoboken. The Normannia, Rugia, and Mora-via began to lighter their cargoes. The Helgoland has completed her loading. The Berdi was released, while the Herrmann and the Adriatic are still held. Yesterday's arrivals were the Apollo, a freighter from Antwerp; the Critic from Dundee, and the Germanic, with 213 cabin passengers, from Liverpool, and the tramp Rannoch from London. Dr. Jenkins sent this letter yesterday to

Chairman Alexander F. Orr of the Chamber of Commerce Special Committee: I have received communications of Sept. 13 and 20, also a telegram from the Advisory Committee of the

reply to the questions contained in your letter of 18th I would say:

) Merchandise arriving from non-infected ports does ied port.

1) I cannot consider a bill of health coming from

2) I cannot to be intected as of any value.

1 he action of disintection must depend upon the
force of the cargo.

2) Yes: It is the intent on of this department not to
any method of disintection that will destroy merindise.

with reference to the appointment of experts as With reference to the appointment of experts as recommended by the Chamber of Commerce Advisory Committee. But the Proposition of the Advisory Committee; also ited, Web. M. D. of Johns Hopking University, and Prof. Forguson of New York, also consulted with Dr. Kinyoun of the Marine, Gospata Service, prior to the meeting of that committee, and since.

ince.

By, Sternberg has been appointed "consulting baceriologist" by authority of the Secretary of War, and
r, Kinyon, as, "superintendent of disinfection" of
he ships in the lower bay, by authority of the Surgeon
teneral of the Marine Hospital service. Resp'y yours,
WM. T.Jaskiss,
Health Officer,

William Hunt, the engineer of the tender Crystal Water, which is lying at Swinburne Island, and John Crowley, a watehman at the Island, and John Crowley, a watehman at the Island, disappeared early yesterday morning in the small beat and rowed up to the city. After a tour of the saloons along the river front they turned up in Quarantine Commissioner Nicholas Muller's office and heasted that they had been handling the bodies of cholera victims. Commissioner Muller sent for a policeman in a hurry, but the men got out of the office before they could be captured. The engineer's home is at West New Brighton, and he soon appeared there and sent a dispatch to Dr. Byron that he was all right. The messace was "caucht" by Dr. Jenkins's operator, and the Health Officer notified the Staten Island police to arrest Hunt. Hunt was captured at West New Brighton, and sent to Stapleton, where Police Captain Blake kept him until a tug arrived to take him back to Swinburne Island. He will have to stay there in quarantine until Dr. Jonkins decides to release him. Crowley, the watchman, was caught at his home in Washington street, and was sent back to Swinburne Island in a tug.

Albert Lentz, a cabin boy in the Hermann.

Washington street, and was sent back to Swin-burne Island in a tug.

Albert Lentz, a cabin boy in the Hermann.
excaped from the ship and swam ashore to the Clifton boat house early yesterday morning with a life preserver around him. He was taken before Justice Walsh, who ordered him to be held to await instructions from Dr. Jenkins. The boy said he had been maltreated on board the Hermann, and he wanted to get away. He was sent back to the ship in the afternoon.

NO NEW CASES OF CHOLERA.

Evidence of the Aslatic Disease Not Found

in Three Suspected Cases. Louis Weinhagen, the boarder in Mrs. Gunther's Extra place tenement who was sunposed to be recovering from the cholera, died yesterday morning in the Reception Hospital. Weinhagen's makes the seventh death from the disease in this city. Mrs. Gunther's house has been quarantined.

Several suspected cases have been reported to the health officials, but none has turned out to be serious. President Wilson said yesterday that the only suspected case reported about was that of Henry Frick of 439 West Thirteenth street. Frick was removed to the Reception Hospital late on Thursday night suffering from diarrhopa and cramps. The hactariologists are now making an examination. Frick and a man name Philip Rapp are partners in a fancy goods store. They also conduct an immigrant agency, and have sleeping apartments in the rear of their store. The house has been quarantined, and a friend of Frick who was visiting him when he was stricken is detained there.

At the Bureau of Contagious Diseases only two cases needing immediate investigation were reported. One was Lieb Misnowitz, 33 years old, of 243 Division street. He was employed there as a watchman by a man named Connell, a cloak manufacturer, and had a small room in the rear of the first floor. He was found with the symptoms of choiern early yesterday morning, and in the afternoon was removed in an arabulance to the Recention Hospital. The building was not quarantined. The other case was that of Margaret Cougling, 25 years old, of 283 Avenue C. She has been sick several days. Dr. Martin Burke of 147 Lexington avenue reported the case of the Health Board, but the Doctor of the department, after an examination, decided she two cases needing immediate investigation

147 Lexington avenue reported the case to the Health Board, but the Doctor of the department, after an examination, decided she did not have cholers.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Health Department issued a bulietin stating that no case of cholera had appeared since the last bulietin. Appended was the report of Doctors Biggs and Dunham that bacteriological examinations in the cases of Mary Murphy of 63 Cherry street and H. Waschalk of 11 Second street, who are still sick, and of Hop Wah, who died on Wednesday, had failed to reveal the spirillum of cholera Asiatica.

The father of Nazek Kewinsky, the six-year-old Polish boy whose mother and elevenmonths-old sister died of cholera on the steamship Moravia, catled at Filis Island yesterday to greet his little family. He had read nothing of the existence of cholera on the Moravia, and he supposed his wife and both his little ones were alive. He broke down when told of their death by a registry elerk.

Col. Weber learned yesterday that Franz Rubourzt, the inther of Frank and Elizabeth Bogascheffsky, whose unmarried mother died on the Moravia, is a soldier in the United States army. He enlisted when he heard that Miss Bogascheffsky was dead.

Mrs. Gunther, proprietress of the Extra place lodging house, where Weinhagen was taken sick, has filed a claim with Comptroller Myers against the city for damage occasioned to her business and her furniture by the quarantining and disinfection of the premises by the Board of Health. She does not name an amount.

The trade in flour to South American The trade in flour to South American countries has been practically stopped by the quarantine declared against New York by hasty and misinformed Governments. The mills in New York, Jorsey City, Br.oklyn, and Staten Island, which turn out flour specially prepared to withstand the tropical heat, are consolidated in one concern. The output of all the mills has been between 30,000 and 40,000 barrels a week.

After mills has been between Agrantine (O barrels a week. When Sayannah lirst declared a quarantine gainst New York the trade in cabbages was gremptority stopped. Yesterday the Ocean Reamship Company of Sayannah issued a potice to the effect that the cabbage business

FIRE ISLAND CLEARED.

The Wyoming's Cabin Passengers Come Up o Town-Thirteenth Regiment Helleved. The 226 cabin passengers of the steamship Wyoming left Fire Island on the steamboat Cephous early yesterday morning and arrived

The Cepheus touched at Quarantine at 10% The Cepheus touched at Quarantine at 10% o'clock. When her passengers caught sight of Dr. Jenkins on the wharf they raised a chorus of greans. They did not relish the idea of being kept in quarantine so long, but Dr. Jenkins says that he released them as soon as he could safely do so.

Two detachments, each of 100 men, from the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh regiments, left Brooklyn yesterday for Fire Island, to relieve the Thirteenth Regiment men. Lieut.-Col. Clobridge of the Fourteenth had sommand of both detachments. The Thirteenth Regiment hoys got back to Brooklyn late yesterday afternaces.

It was expected that Sheriff Darling of Suf-folk county would obey the warrants issued by the Islip Board of Health and order all persons to vacate Fire Island, but he did not appear. Dr. W. M. Seward is now in charge of the Fire Island quaranting.

IMMIGRANIS BAGGAGE RUINED. Monided in the Trunks Sent from Hoffman

Island to Camp Low. CAMP LOW, SANDY HOOK, Sept. 23.-No new cases of cholera have developed here, and unless something unforescen should occur before o'clock to-morrow morning, the immigrants will leave for Ellis Island. Commandant Sawteller received word to-day from Col. Weber that everything had been prepared at Ellis Island for the recention of the Normannia's passengers, and they were notified to be ready

early to-morrow.

The baggage of the immigrants was piled twenty feet high on the pier here to-day. It consisted of hig packing boxes and huge bundles of clothing, numbering in all 1.100 pieces. Although the baggage received a thorough disinfection on Hoffman Island it is presumed that germs are still lurking in the clothing and heavy stuffs, and Dr. Rauch clothing and heavy stuffs, and Dr. Rauch ordered the boxes and bundles opened and the contents overhauled. Men, women, and children swarmed over the baggage, and found the interior of most of the boxes covered with mould which gave forth a stekening odor. Most of the baggage is ruined beyond repair, every article having shrunk to half its proper size.

The wait from the Rugia died in the bospital to-day. Louis Gienwinkle the wife-bester, has been released from the guard tent. He was penitent, and begged for giveness. His wife gave her consent to his release, otherwise Commandant Sawtelle would have kept him in irons for twenty-four hours longer.

longer.

The two steam launches have begun the patrol of the water front. Two sailboats drifted in too close to the shore at moon, and were overhauled and towed to the Nantucket. Commander Brooks satisfied himself that it was no fault of the skippers, and they were released.

The two steam launches have begun the part fool of the water front. Two sailboats diffied in too close to the shore at a noon, and were overhauled and towed to the Nantucket. Commander Brooks actistled himself that two and fault of the skippers, and they were released.

THE PLAGUE ABROAD.

Berlis Permeated with the Odors of Distance Post from Berlin says that precautions taken by the authorities are so universally obtained to the sight and smell that they are calculated to throw a new arrival into a state of alarm. The medical examination of trains is repeated four times between Cologne and Berlin. The cholera will prove a boon to Hamburg and other large edites if the offender is a poor person and by imprisonment if he is rich.

The cholera will prove a boon to Hamburg and other large edites if it leads to better housing of the poor. Although they cannot be compayed with Hamburg, the older parts of the collera edition and fifty tenants, mostly families.

The cholera will prove a boon to Hamburg and other large edities if it leads to better housing of the poor. Although they cannot be compared with Hamburg, the older parts of the collera edition and fifty tenants, mostly families.

The cholera will prove a boon to Hamburg and other large edities if it leads to better housing of the poor. Although they cannot be compared with Hamburg, the older parts of the collera epidemic in that country. M. Zerlendi says:

The cholera will prove a boon to Hamburg and other large edities if it leads to better housing of the poor. Although they cannot be compared with Hamburg, the older parts of the collera epidemic in that country. M. Zerlendi says:

The conduct of Miss Bradford, the Amerlan missions, stands forth in such striking reliant and stopped and the parts of the conduct of the conduc

in point is a single building which is occupied by two hundred and fifty tenants, mostly families.

The thronicle contains a letter from M. Zerlendi, a British merchant in Persia, describing the horrors of the cholera epidemic in that country. M. Zerlendi says:

The conduct of Miss Bradford, the American lady who came to Tauris for the American lady who came to Tauris for the American missions, stands forth in such striking relief as to be worthy of note. In the face of the general panic, when everybody was descriting the cholera-stricken town, she worked with calm, unremitting attention under great difficulties, nursing cholera patients and encouraging others under the awful circumstances of the battle will the epidemic. I do not think it an exaggeration to say that hundreds of Persians owe their lives to the courage and devotion of this heroic woman.

A despatch to the Awes from Berlin says that a reporter who interviewed twenty-three bargemen to-day found that eighteen of them were quite ignorant of the fact that the Spree is infected and that warnings had been issued. It is feared that the oppressive weather is having a bad effect.

Many experienced people in Hamburg believe that the water is not the only or even the principal cause of the spidemic. In many parts of the city where the same water is consumed not a single case of cholera has occurred, and in several streets only one house has been infected. It is also noticed that the disease has appeared oftener in new houses than in old.

The disease is now raging worst in Hammerbrook, a newly built auburb of Hamburg. This suburb is built on muddy ground, which was recovered by dyedging. The building regulations of Hamburg are very deficient, and the working classes are very neglectful of precautions.

Pages, Sept. 23.—Thore were fifty-nine cases of cholera and twenty deaths in this city on

the working classes are very neglection of pre-enutions.

PARE, Sept. 23.—Thore were fifty-nine cases of cholera and twenty deaths in this city on Wednesday.

M. Jean Baptiste Dumay, a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Paris, has been at-tacked, as well as his wife and family, by a sickness which it is feared is Asiatic cholera. VIENNA, Sept. 23.—Five persons died sudden-ly here to-day after suffering from vomiting and diarchora.

HAYRE, Sept. 23.—Eight new cases of cholera and diarrhoea.

HAYRE, Sept. 23.—Eight new cases of cholera and two deaths from cholera were reported here yesterday, an increase of four cases and a decrease of one death compared with Wednesday.

Wednesday.

Antwenty, Sept. 23.—Two fresh cases of cholera appeared here yesterday. The total up to date is 189 cases and 63 deaths.

Hamsum, Sept. 23.—The weather remains cool and damp. There is no dust and the air is kept clear by strong winds. Should such favorable conditions continue for two weeks more, physicians say, the end of the period would find the plague virtually extinct for the fall and winter.

would find the plague virtually extinct for the fall and winter.

The number of fresh cases to-day has been 330, or 84 fewer than yesterday; the number of deaths, 144, or 15 fewer than yesterday. The interments have numbered 241, or 50 fewer than yesterday. The hospitals contain 2,563 patients, or 184 fewer than yesterday. The majority of the patients in the hospitals are convalencent. Its next Monday, when the sudden diminution of fresh cases will begin to be apparent, the number of patients probably will have sunk to 1,200 or 1,560, as hundreds will be discharged as cured within the next two days.

will be discharged as cured within the next twodays.

The Board of Health have been authorized to destroy many houses in the suburbs which have suffered most from the plague. The houses named for destruction are tenements which have no sanitary conveniences, and no adequate means of ventilation. All of them have been occupied by laborers' families, whose members have died off like sheep during the plague. Seven houses in Barmbeck and three in Horn have lost two-thirds of their occupants through cholern in the last three weeks, and they are so thoroughly saturated with the disease that no disinfection, the Health Board say, could render them safe.

Took a Bath Willy Nilly.

Yuma, Arizona, Sept. 23.-A'west-bound tourist sleeping car, containing fifteen through passengers, on the Overland route, was quarpassengers, on the Overland route, was quar-antined yesterday at Ogilby, Cal. A New York and a Mearagua passenger were sick with bowel trouble, and the health authorities feared they had the cholera. The car was fumigated, and the passengers were compelled to take a bath. The train will be allowed to proceed to-day, unless the suspected cases turn out to be the genuine Asiatic cholera.

Precautions Against the Cholera Next Tear OTTAWA, Sept. 23.-The Canadian Medical Association, in session here, has adopted a dealing with cholers and the management of quarantines in the event of Canada being invaded by the disease next year. A clause recommending the cremation of the bodies of those dying at such stations as Grosse list caused quite a discussion, it being held that no Government would adopt it, but it was agreed that it was the only recommendation that a scientific body of men could formulate.

No Cholera in San Autonio.

Col. C. C. Gibbs of San Antonio, who is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, received yesterday a despatch from Dr. J. Braunagel, Health Officer at the port of San Antonio, denying the published report that cholera exists there. The Health Officer says the rumor is a mallelous falsification, and requests Col. Gibbs to give publicity to its denial.

To Advertisers.

In pursuance of the policy announced some time back, to avoid making THE SUN'S Guide to New York bulky with advertisements, it has been decided to stop taking advertisements for the general run of the book. There are still a few preferred pages to be disposed of. The Guide will be illustrated with ticelve bird's-eye views of New York, and the backs of these double plates, 24 pages, will carry the only display advertising in the body of the book. Some of these have been sold, and those who wish to have any of the others should apply at once to the Guide Book Department of THE NEW YORK SUN. Advertisers will please bear in mind that THE BUN quarantees a Arst edition of 75,000 copies.

The Pennsylvania Entirond Is the only line that maintains a strictly first-class limited train between New York and Chicago. All other "Limited" express trains are merely imitations of the celebrated Pennsylvania Limited—Ada.

HOW IT PLELS TO HAVE CHOLERA. A New York Boctor Tells His Suffering

Under an Attnek of the Disease. Dr. G. A. Romero of 148 East Twenty-eighth street claims to have carried twenty patients safely through attacks of genuine Asiatic cholera, and also has himself experienced the disease in its most severe form. He is one of the oldest physicians in this city, having a practice of over thirty years' standing in this community, and through his study and observations while in contact with the disease, his mode of treatment and general instruc-

tions are of special value and significance. "During the year 1883," said the Doctor,
"I attended sixteen patients suffering with Asiatic cholera. Fourteen of these were loeated in this city and two 'n Cincinnati, O. In the past ten years I have successfully treated four cases right in New York city. I claim that there is no inviolable rule for the treatment of a cholera patient. So much depends upon the physical state of the subject that a skilful physician will vary the treatment to a greater or less dogree, according to his judgment.

"If stricken with the malady, see a physician at once. Do not attempt to aliay your suffering by home doctoring. Do not allow yourself to become panic-stricken, nor, on the other hand, should you laugh at precautions deemed necessary in an emergency of this 'Familiarity breeds contempt' of death and disease as well as other evils, and as we have become more or less familiar with re-ports from the pest ships down the bay, there is perhaps as much danger of the spread of the

of laudanum every forty minutes, also a rectal injection of laudanum and weak starch, which thaily arrested the discharge; cracked ice was given me constantly. Doses of laudanum were administered freely both by mouth and injection. In all I received half an ounce of laudanum. My prostration was complete. The crisis, however, was passed, and the second day I became convalescent.

"I was curious to see if my illness had appreciably altered my personal appearance. A mirror was handed me. A most startling sight met my gaze. I did not know myself. I thought there must be some mistake. The skin was drawn back over the boness of my face in a frightful manner. My hands were mere claws. I locked more like a mummy than a human being. My eyes were sunked deen in their sockets, suggesting a ghastly skeleton-like appearance. My whole skin was of a bluish tinge, caused by congestion. And all this change wrought in two days' struggle with cholera microtes! It seemed incredible. Notwithstanding the shock experienced at the sight of my altered appearance. I continued to improve, and finelly regained my former physique and good health. The laudanum treatment to which I was subjected is the old method of combating the disease. Although successful in mine, in many cases it might prove an utter failure, for, as I said before, upon the constitution and natural resistance of the patient everything depends.

"Since the invasion of cholera in 1831-2, each visitation has grown less severe. This is ample proof that we are steadily progressing toward the day when this disease will no longer sweep away thousands, despite all medical aid. The sanitary conditions become more satisfactory every year, and the medical treatment correspondingly effective. Under our present conditions it would be well nigh impossible for cholera to become a scourge."

A BOGUS EXPLORER.

Petermann's Mittellungen Imposed Upon

One of the leading geographical magazines, Petermann's Miltheilungen, has been made the victim of literary dishonesty. In the April and May numbers of the magazine a Mr. A. J. Ceyp describes a journey which, he asserted. he had made recently to the frontier of Beloachistan. He described the country minutely. told of the desclate and sandy regions he crossed on his way, of the robbers who lurked in the ravines ready to plunder caravans, of the settlements found here and there in widely separated cases, and of the large town of Yozb, the original home of the Parsis. His story was very interesting, and as his route lay through a region that was almost unknown, and as it abounded with geographical detail of apparent accuracy, the magazine made the harrative very prominent. The story occupied several pages in each of the numbers.

In the August number of the Mitheilungen the editor prints conspicuously the fact that Ceyp's narrative proves to be nothing more than an accurate transcript of the travel sketches of Gasteiger Khan, which were published at Innshruck in 1881. As thirteen years had elapsed since their publication, Ceyp thought he was safe in appropriating them as the record of a journey made by himself.

The fraud is somewhat similar to that imposed by Capt. Glazier upon a sciontific journal of this country, when he sent an article containing large extracts from Schooleraft's account of his journey to the source of the Mississippi as a record of his own visit to lake Itusca. It is very seldom that Petermann's Mitheilungen makes an important blunder in geographical matters, but it has been innosed upon by the most glaring piece of plagarism that has come to light for a long time. separated cases, and of the large town of Yezb.

A REMARKABLE LAKE

It Grows for Tears, Then Dries Up, and

Then Starts in Afresh. Near Koberbrunn, in Silesia, is a remarkable lake which scientific men do not yet understand. There is a hollow near the town containing about 2,000 acres, and at it intervals of nearly thirty years is converted into a lake. For a short time the bottom of the hollow is almost perfectly dry. Then water begins to coze through the hills that wall it in, bursts brough the bottom of the hollow, and gradthrough the bottom of the hollow, and gradually forms a lake. At present the hollow is
about half full of water, and the level of the
lake is still rising. In a short time, however,
it is expected to recede again, and in the
course of the next twelve years or so the hollow will probably be waterless for a time.

No phenomenon exactly like this is known
in any other part of the world. There is something like it, however, in Hungary, where the
Lake of Neusied! has several times dried up.
During the last two years it has lost half of its
water, and is now not much more than three
foet deep. The Hungarian Government has
decided to take advantage of this opportunity
to drain off the water into the Rash River. The
ground is not swampy, an 1 it can be used at
once for agricultural purposes.

rived.

HOMESTEAD, Sept. 23.-Detectives who have been trying to locate the arms taken from the Pinkertons on the day of the riot on July 6. traced the weapons to a coal mine near Munhall station at ove here. The detectives made a raid on the mine to-day, but the expected arms were not to be found. They have since learned that the arms were removed a day or two ago. They claim to know the persons implicated in their removal and a sensation is

Croton Lake in Good Condition.

Commissioner Gilroy received a report yeserday from Charles H. Lent, keeper of the first division of the Croton Aqueduct, which includes Croton Lake. Keeper Lent reports that there is nothing in the vicinity of the lake which will tend to contaminate the water. He has detailed seven men to patrol the lake night and day to prevent contamination.

Morgan & Brother, slorage warehouses, 232, 284, 286 West 47th at, near Broadway. Large padded tans for removal of furniture in city or country. However, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. Tele-phone, 113-38, -44s.

SIX CENTS FOR MR. CONK.

PRINCIPAL KENNEDY WHIPPED HIS PUPIL 200 SEVERELY.

he Jury Says the Boy was Wiffelly Insubordinate and Deserved Punishment

—A Complete History of the Origin and
Progress of Newsch's Pamons Case.

The case of Conk vs. Kennedy, in which every father, every lawyer, every school teacher, and every Judge in Newark was interested, has been tried, but not settled. Principal Kennedy flogged Conk's boy: Conk sued for \$3,000 damages, got six cents, and has appealed. It was an interesting case, full of technical points. It established a precedent, and it has

One day in February a teacher in the Miller street public school of Newark had the tooth-ache. If the ache had only waited a day or so all this that follows might not have happened. But the ache came on a bright, crisp day, when the snow ley thick upon the ground, and when the pends were frozen and the skates were sharp and the sky was blue, and when Jimmy Conk's heart went pit-a-pat with yearning. Had the teacher not had the toothache Jimmy would have kept his yearning within bounds. But the teacher went to the dentist and a substitute took her place, and as the substitute was young and inexperienced Jimmy's yearning overflowed. First he chewed his pencil. Then he put tiny splinters down the back of the boy who sat in front of him Boyish honor forbade the victim to open his lips in complaint. Then he chewed a piece of paper, rounded and moulded it to his perfect satisfaction, and smiled. A piece of stiff paper was next rolled into a tubular shape and loaded with the paper bullet.

Across the room sat the girls, wishing that school were over. Bertha Woodruff, 13 years old and curly haired, turned around and glanced roguishly at Jimmy Conk. Jimmy held up his tube. Bertha's eyes questioned. 'What is it?" Jimmy held one end of it to his lips. The next instant Bertha's hand flex to her neck and she screamed. The paper bullet had struck her plump in the neck and stuck there. Bertha's scream attracted the teacher's attention, and she asked: "What is it?"

"Please, ma'am." said Borths, "can I go down to Mr. Kennedy?"

Mr. J. Wilmer Kennedy being the principal of the school, the substitute had, of course, to say "certainly," and Bertha Woodruff went down stairs. Now, it appeared that Mr. J. Wilmer Kennedy was a triffe out of sorts that

day.
"Please, sir," Bertha said humbly, "Jimmy
"Please, sir," Bertha said humbly, "Jimmy Conk threw a spitball and hit me in the neck." "Tell your teacher to send him down here

He had received several serious complaints against this lad, and thought it was high time to do something. Jimmy came down suikily. Bertha with him.
"What did you do that for?" asked the prin-

cipal.
A long silence and then a mumbled "didn't."
"l'iease, sir," Bertha broke in, "I saw im do it." Very well, Bertha. Return to your class

do it. "Very well, Bertha. Return to your class room."

Bertha went, and Jimmy's heart sank as the door closed behind her. Mr. Kennedy drew from his desk a yard's length of horsewhip. Then he drew Jimmy Conk across his knees. There tell twelve blows, and Jimmy howled. With each blew Jimmy's yells rang through the schoolhouse. After that the substitute had no trouble with Jimmy that afternoon.

Jimmy's father, George W. Conk, is a dealer in paints on New street. When he heard Jimmy's skin in certain paris he was indignant.

"It's an outrage," he exclaimed. "I'll see him immediately."

He saw him. The interview was stormy and the two men came to blows. Each punched the other. Who had the best of it is a matter of conjecture, as the gentlemen will not talk about it. But in a day or two Mr. Conk's suit for damiges against Mr. Kennedy for assault and battery will come up in court.

Immediately after this interview Mr. Conk engaged Lawyer Joseph A. Beecher and began suit against the priceipal for \$3,000 damages for assaulting and battering Jimmy. The case, after many postponements, came up in the Essex County Circuit Court before Judge Depue last Monday. The jury was composed of these men:

Melarchon W. Jenkins, liernard Baiver, William W. Jenkins, liernard Baiver, William R. Phillips.

The court room each day was filled with school teachers and boys, all deeply interested

William H. Phillips. Theodore Speers.

The court room each day was filled with school teachers and boys, all deeply interested in the case. One of the lirst witnesses was Jimmy Conk.

"Did youthrow the spitball?" asked Lawyer Beecher. The silence was deep, and every car was strained to eatch the answer. The boys leaned forward, open-mouthed, watching Jimmy with envious eyes.

"Yes," was the defiant answer.

The boys nedded approval, and the teachers whispered to one another. "I thought so." Mr. Conk then went on the stand and told how Jimmy had come home crying and sore; how the hald made the boy disrobe; how the welts

he had made the boy disrole; how the welts looked red and swellen, and how he had vowed vengeance. It was remarked about this time that Juror Melancthon W. Jenkins began to glare at the principal. This was commented upon as being unfavorable for the defence.

commented upon as being unfavorable for the defence.

There were half a dozen other witnesses for the plaintiff who testified to the size of the whip, the volume and compass of the howls, the appearance of Jimmy's skin, and minor details, and there the plaintiff rested. Then Bertha Woodruff took the stand. After having impressed upon her mind that if she told a lie her fate after death would be deplorable, the lawyer asked her:

"Did James Conk do anything to you?"

"Please, sir, he fired a spit isall and—and—and, yes, sir, he fired a spit isall and—and—and, yes, sir, he hit me in the neck with it."

That was the mainstay of the defence. Other witnesses testified that Jimmy Conk had lied to the principal on several occasions, that the

"Picase, sir, he litted a spit tail and—and—and, yes, sir, he hit me in the neck with it."
That was the mainstay of the defence. Other witnesses testified that Jimmy Conk had lied to the principal on several occasions, that the principal had been very forbearing, that young Conk was full of deviltry, and that the principal's patience had given out.
Then the lawyers on both sides summed up and brought in the law. It seems that one of the laws of New Jersey is that not eacher is allowed to inflict corporeal punishment upon any pupil for any cause. But there is another law somewhere to the effect that when a city has a special charter its Board of Education has the right to make rules for the schools. The loard of Education of Newark took advantage of this law, and declared once that the principal of a school could chastise a pupil when necessary for the maintenance of discipline and the education of the pupil.

That was the rule. Mr. Kennedy's lawyer said he could; Mr. Conk's lawyer said he could; Mr. Conk's lawyer said he could; Jimmy remembered that he did: the jury were in doubt. Finally, when the lawyers had tangled the Jurge began.

"There is no doubt in my mind," he said, "that a principal has the right to inflict corporeal punishment when it becomes necessary. The question for you to decide is, how far can he go in exercising his authority. The punishment should not be unreasonably severe, and the questions of health, age, and other conditions should be considered. The boy was guilty of disorder. The evidence shows that he acted wilfully. If you decide that he was guilty of wilful insubordination then the defendant was justified in punishing him. In that case you have only to consider whether the punishment was too severe."

It was 2 octor k Wednesday afternoon when the jury refrect. Upon reaching the jury room they at once took a vote and found that they were divided. Some were for giving the plaintiff Soul.

"I wouldn't have any child of mine whipped by a school teacher," said one of these men.

Others t

At midnight the jury room resounded who snores.

At the clock on Thursday morning they were all awake, and had sent down word that they were hungry. After breakfast the discussion was renewed, but it seemed hopeless to try to agree. At 10:15 o'clock they went down stairs, and the Judge asked if they had agreed?

"No. sir," answered Mr. Phillips, cheerfully.
"I think you had beiter go over the ground again. It is an important case, and I think you might agree upon a verdict."

Very cheerfully they returned to the jury room and sat there. At last one juror had an

iden. He submitted it to the rest and they seized it with delight.

"Why didn't we think of that before?" they said. It resulted in the following note to the Judge:

Judger John Jerry Romer: Can we bring a verdict in this manner: Can we bring a verdict in this manner: That the boy was wiffully insubordinate and deserved the punishment, but the jury say that he was wifped the punishment, but the jury say that he was wifped the punishment, but the jury say that he was wifped to excess.

William H. Funiter, foreman.

The Judge read this and smiled.

The Judge read this and smiled.

Tell the jury," he said to the constable.

"that I will accept this if they omit the word

"the' hefore 'punishment!"

A few minutes later the jury filed into the
room, proud in the consciousness of having
done their duty.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" the
Judge asked.

Very gravely, the foreman read:

We find that the boy was wiffully insuberdinate and
deserved punishment, but the jury says that he was
whipped to excess.

Then he looked proudly around the court

Then he looked proudly around the cour "What damage did you assess?" asked the

"What damage did you assess?" asked the Judge.
The jury had forgotten all about damages, and Mr. Phillips was somewhat embarrassed. He led his men back into the jury room, and they went over the case once more. Finally they decided that six cents would be enough, and this they reported to the Judge. There was some laughter in the court room and nuch snickering among the boys, but the Judge rapped for order, and soon the court room was cleared.
"It's a shame," said Mr. Conk, "and I'm going to take the case to the Supreme Court."
Jimmy didn't even got the six cents, and went home unhappy. went home unhappy.
The moral is—Don't throw spit balls.

MR. HARRIS IN DISGUISE.

He Gets Through Yemen with a Whole Skin, Though lie Has a Hard Time of It. Mr. Walter B. Harris is one of the most venturesome of travellers. If he keeps up his recent exploits among Mohammedans, who object to "infidels," it will not be surprising to hear some day that he has met the tragic fate of Camille Douls and other explorers who ventured where they were not wanted. The story of Harris's adventures among the Berbers of northwest Morocco, where only one white man had preceded him, is well known. His latest exploit is a journey in Yemen in the southwestern part of Arabia. where he travelled in disguise early this year.

where he travelled in disguise early this year, during the rebellion against the Turks.

He started from Aden in January without guards and accompanied by only one servant and a guide. The three men were mounted on camels. When he reached the British frontier he succeeded, by means of his disguise, in outsining a permit to pass into Turkish territory. For many miles the country through which he wandered was very dangerous, and nearly all his travelling was done by night. During the day the little party hid in the pungle. Harris was nineteen days in reaching Sana, the capital of the country.

On his arrival at Sana his disguise was penetrated by the Turkish authorities, who threw him into prison, a dark, damp, unwholosome place. The water given him to drink was so lad that only the extremity of thirst could induce him to taste it. It is no wonder that under the unhealthful conditions he fell ill with fever. While the fever was raging the Turks took him out of the hole, where he had spent five days, and sent him through the mountains westward to Hodeida, on the Red Sea coast, under an escort of Turkish soldiers. The journey occupied five days, the distance being a little less than 200 miles. Harris and his companions were released then, with a warning that if they ever returned to the country much severer punishment would be visited upon them.

sited upon them.
In spite of the hardships Harris underwent Visited upon them.

In spite of the hardships Harris underwent it was a very successful journey, and the report he brings home gives us some rovised ideas of Arabia Felix. Most people regard Arabia as little more than a great desert, but Harris reports that Yemen, at least, is a country of magnificent fertility, and that the great plateau, at an elevation of from 7,000 to 1,000 feet above the sea level, is in a state of excellent cultivation. He found rivers of considerable size, and water was by no means scarce. Harris is not the first white man to visit Sana, but it is believed that he is the first European who has reached that capital by way of Aden. In spite of the hardships and dangers he experienced he re ched Aden, toward the end of February in excellent health and with many photographs and a large collection of notes and sketches pertaining to the liftle known country. It is probable that he would have had little trouble in passing through Yemen if the country had not been in a state of insurrection. insurrection.

The Westchester County Ball.

YONKERS, Sept. 23 .- The County Ball, which was held in Toutonia Hall in this city to-night. was a grand success. Guests were present from High Bridge, Morris Heights, Kingsbridge, Riverside, Mamaroneck, Rye, Larchmont, New Rochelle, Pelham, Kotonah, White Plains, Peckskill, Irvington, Sing Sing, Dobbs Ferry, and all the other towns in the county. The walls and celling were hung with drapery in which yellow predominated. Golden-rod peeped out in all directions from the drapery and in the pyramid of pumpkins, and constalks, which were emblematic of the season, and stood in the north end of the ball.
Behind this the Hungarian band played the
promenade music.
The columns of the balcony were hidden by
sheaves of corn, with a base of ripe pumpkins.
The basement of the ball was used to-night as The basement of the hall was used to-night as a supper room.

Among the patrons of the ball were Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Kate Care, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Kate Care, Mrs. Arthur I. Barney, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. David Dows, Jr., Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mrs. William H. Robertson, Mrs. Mosos Taylor Campbell, Mrs. F. C. Potter, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Delancey A. Kane, Mrs. Horace L. Hotchkiss, Mrs. P. Gilbert Thebaud, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and other well-known society ladies of Westchester county. The committees were made up of

county. The committees were made up of prominent society men of the county. When Islands were at the Sea Bottom,

Geologists have collected in Barbadoes and ther islands in that region some curious in formation which they publish as evidence that during the pliocene period, when man it is supposed made his advent, the whole of the is supposed made his advent, the whole of the Caribbean region was deeply submerged. They have found plenty of earths, not only in Barbadoes, but also in Jamaica and Cuba, which contain great quantities of the remains of radiolaria. At present no radiolarian ocze is found on the floor of the Caribbean Sea, although the greater part of the sea is more than 12,000 feet deep. Those earths must, of course, have been deposited in the depths of the sea, and it is inferred that in the course of time they were raised thousands of feet until they became a part of the land surface. Mr. Jukes-Browns and Prof. Harrison think that the oceanic deposits of Barbadoes were formed at a depth of 12,000 to 18,000 feet below sea level. Prof. Sollas says that it can no longer be accepted as an assured fact that deep sea deposits never enter into the composition of land masses.

Borings from the Sea Bottom, QUEBEC, Sept. 13.-Mr. Alfred Palmer, C. E., of New York city, is the contractor for boring across the stormy Straits of Northumberland. between Prince Elward Island and New Brunswick, for the proposed eight-mile funnel. Mr. Palmer is able, in 104 feet of water, to bring up perfect cylindrical cores, which show the geological formation through which the proposed tunnel is to pass. The test holes are bored five hundred yards apart, penetrating a carboniferous sandstone base, and eleately showing that the soft red clay shales and red sandstones of the lower permian are continuous across the straits.

A steam diamond drill running at the rate of 1,000 revolutions a minute is used. The drill is attached to an iron tripod resting upon the bed of the sea and firmly secured to heavy anchors. A decked seew or pontoon, with boilers and pumps attached, is moored alongiside the tripod, and steam and water are conveyed to the drill through flexible pipes. By this invention boring operations can now for the first time be conducted during a storm or gale of wind. This interesting work is being executed under the direction of the Dominion Government. between Prince Edward Island and New



that fill your life, if you're a feeble, suffering taken out of it. The chronic

The chronic weak nesses, functional derangements, and painful disorders be taken away. The one unfailing remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorito Prescription.

It corrects, cures, and builds you up. It improves disestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep and restores health and strength. For periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, weak back, leucerrhee, and all kindred ailments, it's a positive specific—one that is guaranteed.

If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case.

If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case, the money paid for it is returned.

A little book, on "Woman and Her Diseases," sent to any address, sealed from observation, on receipt of ten cents for post-Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Bullale, N. Y.



King Of Medicines is what I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 6 years I was confined to my bed with white swellings and

Wm. A. Lehr. great joy. when I began with HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA the sores soon lecreased. I kept taking it for a year, when I was so well that I went to work, and since then have not lost one day on account of sickness, I am always well and have a good appetite." WM. A. LEHR, Kendaliville, Ind.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills.

Natives Found on the Hidden Plateau of Little Island, A curious discovery has been made on the

off the northeast coast of New Guinea. A great many sailors passing this little island have imagined that it had no inhabitants because they saw no evidences of human occupation. Sir William McGregor, the Administrator of British New Guinea, says the Island has an area of only five or six square miles On all sides it presents a low and slightly sloping margin, usually about a quarter of mile broad, covered by heavy timber. Within is a precipitous coral wall which can be ascended only at a few places. The bank rises to a height of 300 to 400 feet. Once at the top the visitor finds within this wall a plateau which occupies the whole of the centre of the island and is from filty to a hundred feet beisland and is from fifty to a hundred teet below the coral wall surrounding it.

There about 1,000 natives live and till their gardens. The rich, chocolate-colored soil yields them an ample supply of food. They are completely protected from the wind by the rocky rim that encloses their plateau. The island seems to have been an atoll which was lifted above the sea several hundred teet, so that the atoll ring now forms the coral wall surrounding the plateau. On this elevated and almost inaccessible plain are thirteen villages, each of which contains over twenty houses. Sir William McGregor says the natives gave him a most pleasant recention. He found it difficult to travel through some villages on account of the yams, econanus, mats, and other articles that were laid down before him for his acceptance. There are no inter-tribal hostilities, and it is not possible for the natives of other islands to corpress the teamly because on their plateau. There are no inter-trion nostilities, and it is not possible for the natives of other islands to oppress the people, because on their plateau, naturally fortified as it is, they are inaccessible to hostile tribes. The drainage of the plateau is excellent. There are great cavities in the coral wall, through which the rainfall filters and makes its way to the sea.

BROOKLYN POLITICAL NOTES.

The People's party has unfuried its banner in Court street near the headquarters of the anti-snappers. The Bushwick Democratic Club will have a rousing housewarming next Wednesday night at its new club house in Bushwick avenue and Hart street.

Hart street.
Following the example of Henry A. Meyer.
Lawyer Theodore Witte of the Eighth ward
has renounced Republicanism and joined the
ranks of the triumphant Democracy.
The Hon. Jacob Worth is rapidly regaining
his old form as a Republican leader, and many
people expect that he will be placed in chief
command after the party recovers from the
impending disaster in November.
The Republican managers are making ar-

The Republican managers are making arrangements for a big barbeeue early next month at Ridgewood Park, and it will probably occur on the same day that Gov. Me niney is to speak at the Clermont Avenue Rink. The proceedings to oust the Republican Executive Committee from its Lawrence street quarters will be withdrawn, the committee having agreed to pay the back rent just as soon as Treasurer Henry returns with the check book. check book.

In view of James W. Ridgway's probable renomination for District Attorney, the many
aspiring young Republican lawyers who were
looking for the nomination are one by one retring from the field, and it would not be surprising if the popular Mr. Ridgway would have
the race all to himself this year.

Since the representation does of Heavy A

triet two years ago by Mr. Coombs, would like to return to Washington as the representative of the new Fifth district, but Manager Na-than of the Republican forces is opposed to Mr. Wallace, and that virtually disposes of his chances. Charles F. Bennett, President of the Evergreens Cemetery, is supposed to be Mr. Nathan's favorite candidate.

Nathan's favorite candidate.

The opposition to the renomination of Coroners Rooney and Lindsay by the Democrats has become so pronounced that each will protably be haid aside at the close of their second term. In a financial roint of view neither will be out in the cold during the coming winter. Dr. Rooney being a solid property owner with an immense medical practice, and Mr. Lindsay having been a lucrative office-holder for more than twenty years.

Once Was Fnough for the Monkeys

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. "I once went up the Amazon and Orinoco

"I once went up the Amazon and Orinoco rivers on an animal-capturing expedition for the late !! T. liarnum." said Dick Cowper, an old showman. "I got quite a collection of snakes, birds, and monkeys. I hit on a novel plan for the capture of the latter and it worked like a charm.
"A monkey is a greater imitator than a Chinaman. He will do anything he sees done, and that is what gates so many of his kind into the cage. I rigged up an electric battery and attached it to an apparatus that would allow a score of the siminars to get hold of it. I then took a party of natives and went into the forest where there were troops of monkeys. We put the apparatus down, attached the wire, and removed the battery to a considerable distance. The natives then took hold of the apparatus, danced and yelled, then retired. The monkeys made a dash for it. Half a dozen caught hold, and I turned on the current. They began to shriek and squirm, but the others thought their performance a part of the programme, and fairly fell over each other to get hold of the machine. I could have stuck the whole troop if they could have got hold. We then made a descent on them with sacks, and soon had a score of them corraited.
"But it would only work once. We tried it a month afterward at a point fifty miles distant, but not a monkey came off his perch in the trees. They viewed the proceedings with our war dance around the machine."

Fear and Choiers.

Fear and Cholern.

From the Washington Ecentry Star.

A striking example of the effects of fear in times of cholera is the following authentic fact, which is recorded in the newspapers of that time:

In 1853 or 1854, I now forget which, we had the cholera in Wien (Venne) In 1853 or 1854. I now forget which, we had the cholera in Wien (Vienna). The professors at the great general hospital in the Alserstrasse had their hands full. A man by the name of Franz Holried was then awaiting sentence of death for murder, and the director of the hospital presented a petition to Emperor Franz Josef to grant a full pardon to this man providing the culprit in return would consent to sleep in a hed from which a corpse of a cholera victim had just been removed. The Emperor granted a full pardon under the aforesaid condition and the condemned man was only too giant to comply. He was taken into the hospital and ordered to lie down at once in the same hed from which in his presence the corpse was removed. The man undressed and went to led. In less than half an hour he began yomiting and in six hours he died from cholera.

The man died of cholera, which he took from fright. The corpse removed from the bed was not that of a cholera victim, lut of a man who met his death from a gunshot wound. The experiment did not take place in the cholera wing, but in the ward for skin diseases.

THE STANDARD
THE STANDARD
39 W 14TH ST.
FOLDING BED
Completely furnishes a room. A comportable given

Completely furnishes a room. A comfortable clear well ventilated Red. Bressing Case Chiffonniers, Beek, and Washatand in one piece of furniture, occupying less than half the room of one old lash c ned bedstead; ser-niti proof, haudsome, durable; \$30 to \$100, 2,000 references. Write for illustrated catelogue.

Borges, Entringes, &c. ONE WAY TO SAVE
WITHOUT ADDITIONAL
YOU MAY LEAVE YOUR
ADVERTISEMENT AMERICAN DISTRICT MESSENGER Office, if in our list of Advertising Agencies year do not find one convenient.



Flandrau & Co. island of Kitaba, one of the Trobriand group. 372, 374, 376 BROOME STREET. ELEGANT CARRIAGES

FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY

AND OF EVERY VARIETY OF DESIGN, COLOR, AND WEIGHT, STOCK SECOND VEHICLES BRADLEY WAGONS.

Handy Wagons in paint and natural wood; Banner Buggies, with four styles of hodies and the castest

iding spring ever invented; Surreys, Extension Tops and Buggies; Two-wheelers that are absolutely free from horse motion; Road Carts that are made to o

BRADLEY & CO., 14 WARREN ST. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR

ADVERTISERS OFFICES HAVE BEEN OPENED AT 50 EAST 125TH ST.

NEAR MADISON AV. 1,265 BROADWAY,

NEAR 32D ST. WHAT ABOUT NEW YORK AND VICINITY

The World's Fair Regatta Committee Askel

The National Association of Amateur Oars men will hold an important meeting at the Gilsey House on Oct. 8, when the question of where the next national regatta shall be held will be discussed. Several places have already been mentioned as possible sites, extending ill the way from this city to Chicago. In fact, both Chicago and Detroit have put in strong bids for the event, and it is stated that promises have been made in both cases to defray all expenses if the association will look with favor upon either of these two cities.

If the regatta is held in Chicago, it will be on

Calumet Lake, a very shallow sheet of water and hardly fit for such an event in its present state. There is a possibility that the World's Fair Committee may become actively interested in the matter, and a Sun reporter was informed vesterday that the committee would make an offer to dredge the lake and deepen

soon as Treasurer Henry returns with the check book.

In view of James W. Ridgway's probable renomination for District Attorney, the many aspiring young Republican lawyers who were looking for the nomination are one by one retiring from the field, and it would not be surprising if the popular Mr. Ridgway would have the race all to minself this year.

Since the remarkable flop of Henry A. Meyer into the Democratic fold, Revenue Collector Ernst Nathan has taken particular pains to announce that he was not responsible for making Mr. Meyer the Republican candidates for Mayor last year, and he now regards Mr. Meyer's defeat as a lucky escape for nis party.

Although the Fifth Congress district is naturally Republican by about 1,000 majority, the Democratis are going to make a big light to capture it, as well as the other four districts. Auong the probable Democratic candidates are S. Stewart Whitehouse, John W. Weber, Theodore F. Jackson, the present City Comptroller, and ex-Police Commissioner Bell.

Whavever unpleasant relations may have existed between ex-Postmaster Joseph C. Hendrix and the leaders of the stalwart Tenth ward Democracy have entirely disappeared, and perfect harmony now reigns in that Demeratic stronghold. Mr. Hendrix is the most effective local campaign orator at the disposal of the Campaign Committee, and his jo opularity with the rank and ille of the organization remains unimpaired.

Ex-Congressman William Copeland Wallace, who was so signally beaten in the Third district two years are by Mr. Coombs, would like to return to Washington as the representative of the new Fifth district, but Manager Nator the property unthat at least 75 per cent of the rowing material in the United States is clustered in the vicinity of New York. One of the most successful regattas ever held in this country under the auspices of the National Association took place in 1883 at Newark. This regattawas witnessed by over 30,000 persons, and over \$2,500 was cleared from the grand stand alone. It is not at all improbable that the Passaic litter flowing Association will make a bid for the world's regatta.

A Very Short Fight. NEWARK, Sept. 23.—Dan Eagan, the Montana kid, and Mike English, the Scotch giant, tought near Newark last night for \$500 a side. Eagan was seconded by Paddy McGuiggan and English by Tommy Dutton. George Burrell of the Pastime A. C. was refered. It was one of the quickest fights on record. English, who weights nearly twenty pounds more than Engan, was kneeked out by a lucky right-hand swing in forty-eight seconds, and was not on his feet again for more than two minutes. The blow caught him on the jugular vein.

The fight took place indoors, and was witnessed by about 200 persons. After English recovered Fagan offered to give him another "go" on the spot, but the giant refused. Then Eagan offered to fight any 145-pound man in

the country. The Richest Billiardies in the World. A group of billiard lovers were gathered about George Slosson at the Columbia rooms yesterday watching the expert toy with every spheres when the subject of the

profit of the profession came up as a theme of pleasant onversation.
"Who is the wealthiest billiardist?" one of the group "Who is the weatinest ministust." One of the group asked stiddenly.

"Albert (sarnier, beyond doubt," the "Student" and instantly. "He is the richest billiard player in the whole world. He always was a man of saving habits, and his thrift has enabled him to lay saide a fortune of \$100,1000 at least. It will be interesting to Americans to know that issuiner, though ten years older and more than when he last played billiards here, plays even better hilliards than he did when he was a tournament star in New York. He practises constantly, and when I saw him in Paris played the 14-linch balk-line game with striking skill and steadiness."

Roll of Bowilng Clubs. The following is a list of bowling clubs, with thek officials and the days and places of bowling. Commu-nications of this character to Tax Suz should contain

the above full information, signed by an official of the Non-Kickers-Fresident, James E. Conover, Deputy Commissioner of Jurors: Secretary, Louis Schlessinger; Treasurer, James F. Marion, Sergeantal Arms, Jere-miah Kennesily. Bowl at the Uptown Assembly Rooms, Third arenoe and Prity-fifth street, Wednesday

Martin Costello In Town. Martin Costello, the middle-weight boxer, arrived in this city yesterday from San Francisco. He went imthis city yesterday from San Francisco. He went inmediately to the Coleman House to call on his old
friend, Jim Corbett. The champion was very delighted to see Coste lo. The latter, when seen by a reporter of Iar Sex, sault.
"I am ner on business, and will fight any man in
the middle weight class—link Frizainmonn, or anyhody. I are get backing for \$10,000. How was in
couldn't lear him that hight, but will light him again if
I can arrange a match."

Baseball Notes.

The Nassaus would like to arrange a series of games with the Visitation Lycenin B. B. C., each team to stake \$100. Address Tony Leaver, manager, 190 Bush street, Brookiyn.

The Boston railroad men and New York railroad mea will pay at Prospect Park this afternoon. Using will be called at 2 o'clock. be called at 2 o'clock.

Whits asknow, Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the Williams
College basebal team this coursing Capt. B. Howard,
College basebal team this coursing Capt. B. Howard,
Lynch, 184, was elected to the vacant position. Lynch,
played in excellent third base for Williams, Lynch,
and previously won a good reputation on the Hely
Cross nue. Capt. I. M. dearfield of the football team
held the first practice game on the campus this aftermoon, shout thirty men taking part. They were
coached by Yale's old full back, Richards, 186.

POLAND WATER. "Its rare purity makes it a delicious and sparkling